

to the amount of the object image that is represented in a single pixel of the image. For example, at pages 14-15, the application states:

If it is assumed that the resolutions of the wide visual field camera 3 and the narrow visual field camera 4 are equal to each other, then the wide visual field image 5 produced by the wide visual field camera 3 exhibits a smaller imaging target than the narrow visual field image 6 produced by the narrow visual field camera 4, *and the wide visual field image 5 is lower in resolution than the narrow visual field image 6.*

The claims must be read in light of the specification, and in the present case the "different resolutions" recited in the claims have nothing to do with aperture or depth of field. Although aperture may relate to resolution in other contexts such as those of the other references cited in the rejection, the terms used in the present claims must be considered in the context of the present invention. The present invention uses triangulation as a method for determining distance, and the present application contains nothing to indicate that cameras with varied apertures could be applied in a triangulation system. Clearly Subbarao's use of different apertures is not what is meant by "cameras ... having different resolutions" in the context of the present invention.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. The examiner is invited to contact the undersigned to resolve any remaining issues.

Respectfully submitted,


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